

# Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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We have before us the message of his Excellency Beriah Magoffin. We had hopes of him; we are slow to relinquish hope. We shall not give him up yet. But, oh, what a politician! It will be seen from his remarks on Federal relations, that he advances some of the wildest and most preposterous doctrines ever read or printed. If we had anticipated such an expose, we should have taken him out and talked to him, and persuaded him to draw a pen over part of his political philosophy(?) The neutrality of Kentucky—we have a partiality for it. We had something to do with its birth, and we do most solemnly protest against the ugly deformed thing the Governor & Co. make of it. The reader will see at a glance that their neutrality, instead of being a modest upsurging pillow, within the limits of the Federal Constitution, is an impudent assertion of State independence. It is open secession and rebellion. It places Kentucky above the Federal Constitution; defies the Federal Government, and leaves us as much in open rebellion as South Carolina. His Excellency speaks of the two parties at war as standing in the same relation to this State. He has been negotiating with one and the other, as if precisely equal in their relations to Kentucky. Now, let's see how, in the name of any sort of sense, such a position is sustained. Let it be recollected that the Governor is acting under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The members of the Legislature are acting under the same oath. There is a clause in that instrument which pronounces it, and the laws made in pursuance of it, the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of "any State to the contrary notwithstanding." But, as we said, let us see how the Governor rises above all this. Here is the basis, in the language of his Excellency: "The very corner-stone of the State Rights party, to which I have always adhered, is the right of the people of a State, by a lawful expression of a majority thereof, to determine the policy and relations of the Commonwealth." Here it is more broadly still. He says that "the majority of the people of a State, as a distinct aggregate sovereignty, had the rightful authority to regulate their internal policy, and define their external relations, according to their own pleasure."

If this be true, verily Kentucky could assume independence of all nations, kindred tongues and people; but then we should like to dispense with that small matter of an oath that men take to support the Federal Constitution or any other kind of Constitution. Let us swear by that aggregate majority, whose lofty, unlimited discretion is above all Constitutions. We grant that nothing less than this could support the Governor's notions of neutrality. He has measured his doctrines by the necessity of the case, and has made his enunciations ample to cover the emergency. If they be true, Kentucky neutrality, as the Governor understands it, which is not neutrality, but independence or secession, will do, if the people of Kentucky choose it; but then, alas! his Excellency is not out of the woods. He says the people have undoubtedly decided "to wait the exhaustion of all civil remedies before they will even consider the question of assuming new external relations." So then the aggregate majority have not chosen any new external relations. So the theory invented by his Excellency will not answer; for if his neutrality is against the conditions of the Union, the people, the aggregate majority, have not decided for it, but against it.

To get along logically with his neutrality, the Governor must invent some philosophy of Government. A State may remain in the Union, and reject one or more of its conditions or laws. This is a logical necessity to the Governor, and he must accept it; and the aggregate majority of the Abolition States had a right to pass personal liberty bills. These are not nullities, as we had supposed, and we have no right to complain of them.

The reader will find in the message some expressions allowing the validity of Constitutions; but these would upset all the Governor's logic. Admit the binding obligations of the Federal Constitution, and the Governor's neutrality is overboard. Kentucky is a State of the Union, bound by its Constitutions. But the Governor places no restriction on his neutrality. It is not limited by the Constitution. He doesn't pretend to reconcile it with the Constitution.

We are for neutrality, as far as we can have it without resistance to the Constitution; for neutrality and peace. Resistance to rightful authority, and defiance of laws in pursuance of the Constitution, is the road to anarchy and strife. The experiment has been made all around us, and ended, uniformly, in blood.

Some other things in this message we shall notice hereafter.

Frankfort, just now, is the center of attraction. From all over the country wise heads and sap heads are gathering together to instruct and educate the Legislature. Senators and ex-Senators, Governors and ex-Governors all caucus, talk and discuss. Four or five politicians sit, like little Jack Horner, in a corner, and gravely wag their heads, ponder, meditate, reflect, and conclude. They arise, cackling over the egg they have laid, and proclaim, "even in the Capital" (Hotel), that their measures are precisely the thing demanded. They must be adopted—otherwise, war, pestilence and famine. They come asking peace, in the same way that a highway-man asks for a purse. When their threats are treated with the contempt they deserve, the hens retire quietly to their nests, cogitate, reflect, and a fresh ovoid specimen is egged out, to share the same fate as the first.

In little rooms there are perpetual caucuses going on. There are more wise men assembled in and around Frankfort just now, as we saw in a brief visit on Thursday, than assembled in the full Sanhedrim of the Jews when Judea was the promised land. The whole object and intent is to influence the Legislature—to drive them into some position not in accordance with the recent vote of the people. These little caucuses have but one effect, and that is to gratify themselves, and cuddle up that vanity which is common to all very wise men, who are fully conscious of their own merits.

It would sound invidious to mention the name of the Black Republican from this city who has brought on "two wars" in the Courier, and who is now one of the defenders of the faith of secession in this State; and we wish to be understood as emphatically declining to mention the fact of his presence in the Capital.

Maj. Breckinridge, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Powell, and others of that ilk, were present in full force. Gov. Powell looks pretty much as usual; has the same peculiarity of sitting down very low in a chair, and that easy, good temper which is easily humbugged and led astray. He really means well, is a kind-hearted, clever gentleman, and his present position is more his misfortune than his fault.

Major Breckinridge is looking better than he did last summer. He seems to have recovered that scholarly look he had in his better days, and is cool, easy, indifferent, and as inexorable as fate—doubtless. His influence is not as great as would be expected under the circumstances, but he sits in council with the rest of the wise men, and doubtless congratulates himself at being the high priest of such a council.

Gov. Morehead was present, looking fat and fatuous, with a generous double chin, and partially sleepy, winking eyes. Judge Moore, too, was there, with that delicious drawl of his, and the Methodist intonation, looking around for his rights; and such men were, in little cliques, controlling the destiny of Kentucky—adopting new courses every hour, and proposing compromises, and doing the unanimous in the way to be expected from such a colloquy. We could not look at them without feeling how well it was for brethren to dwell together in unity, and what satisfaction it must be to know, in their caucuses, "after a final settlement," that they could meet again, and finally settle it once more, like the old monks—they who remembered in their frolics, that there was one Saint more whose health ought to be drunk.

Frankfort, on the day we arrived, was excited by the seizure of Hickman, Kentucky, and the general opinion was, that it was an insult and outrage which ought to be reëntered. The invaders ought to be driven from the State at once, and that is still the feeling. Governor Harris' letter has done nothing to alter this opinion. We seem to occupy a peculiar position with Tennessee. Kentucky guns are stolen. The Governor does not seem to think it a matter much worth mentioning, though we get an apology. The guns, however, are not returned. Tennessee still holds 1,100 stand of arms and six pieces of cannon belonging to Kentucky, and notwithstanding Governor Magoffin's appeal, they are not sent back. The establishment of camps at Cumberland Gap, by Tennessee; the seizure of Kentuckians in the State, are excused, apologized for, or justified.

Kentucky is, in reality, in the position that Tom Marshall once was. According to his account, he was assaulted in Frankfort, by some four or five persons, late on a winter night, and beaten nearly to death. He recognized one person connected with the attack, and resolved, as soon as he could leave his bed, to call him to account; but the very next day a committee waited on him, to assure him that it was all a mistake; there was no intention to attack Mr. Marshall; but he had been mistaken for another person, and they desired to express their regrets, etc., etc., and wrote them out in due duelling form. The consequence was, Marshall declared, that he arose from his bed "with a pocket full of apologies and a back full of bruises." That is about the position Kentucky occupies with Tennessee. Not a word indicating any intention to assault that State has ever appeared in Kentucky, but Kentucky has been continually assaulted by Tennessee. Worse than this, Tennessee still utters a threat against Kentucky; and Governor Harris' last letter to Governor Magoffin is accompanied by a

threat that Kentuckians must break up their camps, or expect to be attacked by Tennessee.

## Governor Magoffin's Lexicographical Achievements.

No one in the Southern Confederacy can be more emphatically in favor of the right of Secession than is Governor Magoffin. In his message, he expresses the doctrine in the most emphatic terms: "The very corner-stone of the theory of the State Rights party, to which I have always adhered, is the right of the people of a State, by a lawful expression of a majority thereof, to determine the policy and the relations of the Commonwealth." "In the canvass which led to my election as Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, I contended for the principle, to which I had ever been faithful, that the people of a State, as a distinct aggregate sovereignty, had the rightful authority to regulate their internal policy, and to define their external relations, according to their own pleasure." There can be no plainer announcement of the right of secession. If a State wishes to go out of the Union, to destroy the Government formed by our fathers, it has nothing to do but "seize its external relations." This is a very pleasant euphemism for anarchy and ruin. Washington, Madison, Franklin and other wise men spent several months in framing a system of government, for the overthrow of which nothing is required but a definition of external relations. We paid fifteen millions of dollars for Louisiana, in order that she might have an opportunity of defining her external relations. Florida cost us nearly forty millions of dollars and thousands of lives, and she cancelled the whole debt by defining her external relations. Texas cost millions of dollars and an expensive war, that she might engage in the lexicographical amusement of giving definitions.

The supporters of Gov. Magoffin's views were very anxious to give one hundred millions of dollars for Cuba, apparently for the purpose of seeing how she would define her external relations. The Government of the United States—we call it a Government to avoid circumlocution, though it might more properly be called an arrangement for facilitating the definition of external relations—builds forts, customhouses, and other expensive structures within the limits of the different States, to assist them in defining external relations.

Verily, Gov. Magoffin, we can say to thee, as Titania said to Nick Bottom with the ass's head, "our ears are much enamored of thy note." We like this phrase, "define their external relations." It reconciles us to many things in general and several things in particular. What's in a name? Good Heavens! what's not in a name! To secede, to revolutionize, to overthrow the Government, may be very bad indeed; but who can see any harm in defining external relations? We have a theory that the world is governed by words, and that things have very little to do with the matter. For instance, the Romans killed Julius Caesar, because they suspected him of wishing to take the name of King; but they readily suffered Augustus Caesar and his successors to take more than kingly power, because he was satisfied with being called *imperator*, or commander. You can get a man to fight to the very death for the words "Southern Rights," but try him on the thing! A Union man may be a somewhat respectable affair; but fasten upon him the name of Lincolnite or Abolitionist, and see if the rose would smell as sweet by any other name! Ancient Pistol understood the philosophy of the matter. The thing of stealing he believed in; but to the word he was decidedly opposed—"convey, the wise it call," says he. Therefore we heartily approve of Governor Magoffin's phrase, "Define their external relations," let the wise hereafter it call.

We see how the word may be beautifully applied to many other matters, by which the use of some very ugly words would be avoided. A woman leaves her husband and elopes with another man; let us call this a definition of her external relations. When a soldier deserts, we shall have no very bad opinion of him, if he merely say that he has defined his external relations. If a man steals a horse, perhaps it may be better to say that he has defined the external relations of the horse, though there is no impropriety in saying that he has defined his own external relations; for, being previously off the horse, he is now on him. We have a metaphysical scruple about applying the phrase to a man who gets drunk. In this case, is the man's relation to the whisky an external or an internal relation? This may be said, however, to depend altogether on the point of view. We leave this and other things to be decided by time, Governor Magoffin, and circumstances.

The telegraph furnishes an account of another outrage committed in Missouri. The timbers of the bridge over Platte river were bored nearly through, and the express passenger train crossing, went down, the bridge, cars and all falling in the general crash. This innocent people are made the victims of the fiendish spirit of the mob. If the authors of this outrage do not go to hell, it might as well be discontinued.

The Southern lamps are going out from want of oil. The rebels must regret the shortness of the day, by which so much neat day-light is lost to them.

Gov. Magoffin has a reference to the Crittenden compromise offered in Congress, and seems to hold that he alone has been loyal and Union men faltering. The political opinions of Mr. Magoffin are of no importance whatever, except as the Executive of the State, and he ought to be confined to the Executive Department. So much misrepresentation, however, has been carried on, from the Governor down to the slightest lickspittle of secession in the State, that it may be worth while to reiterate the position of the Union men.

They are for the Union.

They believe that the Union cannot be preserved except by compromises.

They believe that the Crittenden Compromise is the best and fairest measure yet proposed, as a compromise, but are willing to receive any measure, upon which all can agree, that gives equal rights to either section. The Union Democratic party is, as the Democratic party always has been, in favor of what is best for the whole country, and not for a fragment of it. They believe most emphatically in State Rights within the limits of expressed State authority, and consider, for example, that Kentucky's position is already defined, and being in the Union, must pay the taxes due to the Union.

They do not believe that Kentucky should be insulted by Tennessee, simply because we happen to be kinsmen and friends, but that threats from Tennessee, as published in Governor Harris' correspondence with Governor Magoffin, should have but one effect, and that is, to unite all Kentuckians, no matter what their political opinions may have been heretofore.

The Union party, while they may not approve of the establishment of camps by the Federal Government, to which we acknowledge allegiance, consider that it is a matter solely under the discretion and judgment of Kentucky and the United States Government; and every threat made by Tennessee, requiring the removal of troops who are quartered in the State, is an attempt at dictation, which either robs our State of its liberties or leaves us nothing worth retaining.

The following is one of the most significant political signs of the times, and indicates the direction in which we are moving. The Inquirer, from which we copy, is a Republican organ of Philadelphia. It says:

"THE NEW ERA—ERADICATION OF STATE LINES.—A NATIONAL ARMY TO BE ORGANIZED.—A new era has dawned. The recent order of the War Department ordering to Washington all the regiments now organized in the Northern States, and all parts of regiments, even if unarmed and without uniforms, is but one step in the new order of things that has been inaugurated here since the adjournment of Congress. That step will result in the formation of a national army. The men, as they arrive here, will be formed into companies and regiments irrespective of States from which they come. They will be armed and uniformed alike, the uniform being the army regulation dress of blue cloth. A new nomenclature will be adopted, discarding the names of States, and referring only to the position which the respective regiments will occupy in the grand army of the United States."—Frankfort Yeoman.

Some men can see two sides at once; some men see one side at one time, and another side at another time, and some men can never be brought to see more than one side in all time. The Frankfort Yeoman has just discovered this most dreadful tendency of things, when it might have discovered the same thing in the Southern Confederacy months ago. The late Col. Bartow commanded a regiment of Savannah troops, and wished to take them with their arms to Virginia. Governor Brown refused to grant permission, telling him that the troops would be needed for the defense of Savannah. Col. Bartow then succeeded in getting a law passed by the Confederate Congress authorizing troops to be offered directly to the Confederate Government, without the intervention of the States. He thus succeeded, in contempt of State authority, in taking away his regiment; and anybody else, in any of the Southern States, may do the same thing, in spite of all the Governors in creation. The Yeoman, however, never till now discovered this "most significant political sign of the times," this indication of "the direction in which we are moving."

Mr. Wm. B. Yates, Chaplain of the Confederate Navy, is much in favor of his rights. In a letter to the Charleston Courier he acknowledges the receipt of seventy-eight dollars for the privateers, and then says (the italics are his own) at the first meeting called to settle this important question, and thus endorse Lincoln's brand upon Privateersmen, only three or four were present. He then pathetically describes what troubles they had in the second meeting:

"Another meeting was called, and by going into the streets a quorum of fifteen was obtained. From this number, five (the Committee) were excused from voting, thus leaving ten to vote and thus decide for five hundred."

A double egg, laid by a common hen, in this city, has been presented for the examination of friends in the Courier office. Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

If it has been presented for examination as a double egg, from a common hen, at the Courier office, it is a question with us in Kentucky to know which of the editors laid it.

The Lexington fair will be held next week.

The following are among the documents referred to in the Governor's message:

Correspondence with the President of the Confederate States.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
Ex. Department, Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1861.  
To Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States:

Sir: This is to accredit to you Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., as a Commissioner from the State of Kentucky. Mr. Johnson is the bearer of a communication which will fully explain the object of his mission. I take pleasure in commending to your consideration Mr. Johnson as a gentleman well advised of the existing posture of public affairs in Kentucky.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
B. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 3, 1861.  
To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

Sir: In conformity with your request, I proceeded to Richmond and presented to Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, the communication trusted me. His response is embodied in a letter which I have the honor herewith to hand to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

RICHMOND, August 26, 1861.  
To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, &c.:

Sir: I have received your letter informing me that "since the commencement of the unhappy difficulties yet pending in the country, the people of Kentucky have indicated a steadfast desire and purpose to maintain a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties." In the same communication you express your desire to elicit "an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect and observe the neutral position of Kentucky."

In reply to this request, I lose no time in assuring you that the Government of the Confederate States of America neither intends nor desires to disturb the neutrality of Kentucky. The assemblage of troops in Tennessee, to which you refer, had no other object than to repel the lawless invasion of that State by the forces of the United States; should their government seek to approach it through Kentucky without respect for its position of neutrality. That such apprehensions were not groundless has been proved by the course of that government in the States of Maryland and Missouri, and more recently in Kentucky itself, in which, as you inform me, "a military force has been enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities."

The Government of the Confederate States has not only respected most scrupulously the neutrality of Kentucky, but has continued to maintain the friendly relations of trade and intercourse which it has suspended with the people of the United States generally.

In view of the history of the past, it can scarcely be necessary to assure your Excellency that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect the neutrality of Kentucky so long as her people will maintain it themselves.

But neutrality, to be entitled to respect, must be strictly maintained between both parties; or if the door be opened on the one side for the aggressions of one of the belligerent parties upon the other, it ought not to be shut to the assailed when they seek to enter it for purposes of self defense.

I do not, however, for a moment believe that your gallant State will suffer its soil to be used for the purpose of giving an advantage to those who violate its neutrality and disregard its rights, over others who respect them both.

In conclusion, I tender to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration and regard.

And am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,  
JEFF. DAVIS.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]  
ALBANY, KY., Aug. 25, 1861.

MESSES. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: In your issue of the 16th, I notice, under the editorial head, a report of statements from J. J. Craig, of East Tennessee, and some comments thereon. Knowing your kind feelings towards East Tennessee, and your desire that the people of that section should not be misrepresented, I send you the following:

Mr. Craig has evidently traveled among the Jeff. Davis crew, in order to arrive at the conclusion that "the people of East Tennessee did not wish to resist the State authorities;" else he must have a poor opinion of their courage. Mr. Craig must have traveled to little purpose if he did not find Confederate troops quartered in every strong Union man's house. Mr. Craig must be deaf, not to hear Union men threatened with hanging, if they uttered an Union sentiment. And Mr. Craig, come and try a trip through Fentress, Scott, Morgan, Roan, Campbell, Claiborne, Anderson and other counties, and if that don't convince you—we intend to resist the infamous tyranny heaped and heaping upon us—call on Col. Bird, Col. Staples, "Squire Keith, Captain Langley, John Boles and hundreds of other victims at Camp Dick Robinson, near Danville, Ky.

Come over, Mr. Craig, and learn how the drunken troops destroy Union men's crops, insult their women, frighten their children, and insult them in every conceivable way; learn how an old clergyman was insulted and threatened with hanging, for carrying the Louisville Democrat to Tennessee, and that it is unsafe for any Union man to carry Union papers about his person, as he is liable to be searched at every cross road. I agree with you, Mr. Editor, that the people's feeling of East Tennessee, should be known before arms are taken to them. II.

A man down East has invented yellow spectacles for making lard look like butter. They are a great saving of expense, if worn while eating.

The following bill was lately presented to a farmer in Sussex:

"To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, two shillings and sixpence."

Kate Hayes is dead, and gone to the place where alone her singing could be excelled.

## Extra Items of News from the Southern Press.

We call the following items from late Southern papers:

Prayers for the health of President Davis were offered in Charleston last Sunday.

Counterfeit treasury notes have been put in circulation in Petersburg. They are of the denomination of five dollars. Look out for them.

The sickness among soldiers at Manassas is principally confined to troops from the rural districts. The latest intelligence is that the health of the soldiers is improving.—Memphis Bulletin, 3d.

FALLING OF THE RIO MILLS.—The Rio Mills, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., belonging to Wm. Spence, from the great weight of corn and wheat, gave way and fell with a terrible crash last Saturday. Loss \$15,000—no insurance. The mills contained 10,000 bushels wheat and 2,000 bushels corn.

THE THING ACCOUNTED FOR.—The Memphis Evening Bulletin, of the 3d instant, accounts for the milk in the cocoanut in the following. Hear it:

"The cause of the arrest of Mrs. Dr. Gwin, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Greenhow and other ladies in Washington, it is said, was their refusal to stoop to associate with the rude people who had hoped, under the Lincoln regime, to fill suddenly the places of those polished Southerners whose social circles formerly constituted the charm of fashionable life in Washington. Having descended to the mean cruelty of persecuting women, Lincoln can expect nothing but the contempt of mankind and the scorn of the sex to which his mother belongs. The present generation is prolific of moral monsters. It has produced a Haynan and a Lincoln."

A Southern exchange says: "The Banks of Charleston have unanimously agreed to offer the Confederate States a loan, upon pledge of Treasury Notes or Government Stock, the amounts to be taken in the notes of the lending Banks, and the repayment to be made in Treasury Notes of smaller denominations, as soon as such issues can be made from approved plates. The rate of interest proposed for those advancing is five per cent. per annum."

The Augusta Chronicle states that Georgia has sent twenty-two regiments of volunteers into the service of the Confederacy, beside Cobb's legion and three independent companies. Other companies are also being raised and sent forward to Virginia.

THE HATTERAS AFFAIR.—It now appears that Gen. Butler had twelve regiments, numbering nearly twelve thousand men, with him in his Hatteras expedition; the Confederates 580—one hundred State troops having reached the fort only a few hours before it fell into the hands of Gen. Butler. The attack commenced on Wednesday, and after a day and a half's terrific fighting, the garrison surrendered Thursday at meridian. All the Confederate forces, except 15 or 20, who made their escape, were taken prisoners. The killed and wounded will reach 75; the prisoners will not exceed 600. The loss of the enemy is believed to have been considerable. The Fort was only surrendered after the ammunition had been exhausted. This is the more regretted because there is now at Newbern from three to four thousand solid shot and probably fifteen hundred shell. The advantages of this position are considerable, for according to the Wilmington Journal—"They thus secure an entrance through the Sound for their small boats and light steamers, who would thus have command of all the shallow waters from Newbern to Elizabeth City, with the power of inflicting untold sufferings and losses upon our people." Great excitement prevails in all southeastern Carolina, and a large number of troops have already been ordered to that section. It is also said that the Governor will immediately call out the militia. Even the boys are arming themselves to drive back the invaders. It is said that with an abundance of ammunition and a force of 1,500 men, Hatteras could have very successfully resisted the fearful odds brought against them.

The South has a seaboard more than a thousand miles long, and we ought to be prepared to expect such descents. We may not prevent the enemy from landing an army, but we can beat and crush that army after it is landed. This we ought to do at once, for it seems now very clear that Gen. Butler designs making Hatteras a base of operations for invading South Carolina and Georgia.—Memphis Bulletin.

The Houston (Miss.) Petrel says that there are five companies ready for the Confederate service in Chickasaw county at this time—two of cavalry and three of infantry—numbering over five hundred men.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 31st states that Dr. R. W. Gibbs, of South Carolina, has resigned the position of Inspector of Hospitals which he has filled with such distinguished efficiency and ability.

The Memphis Appeal, of September 3d, quotes mess pork at from \$30 to \$35 per bb; lard 16 to 20c per lb; coffee from 35 to 40c per lb, according to quality.

The Memphis Avalanche gives the following: "A Novel Story.—A procession of several hundred negro men, members of the 'domestic institution,' marched through our streets yesterday, in military order under the command of Confederate officers. They were well armed and equipped, with shovels, axes, blankets, etc. A merrier scene never was seen. They were brimful of patriotism, shouting for Jeff. Davis and singing war songs, and each looked as if they only wanted the privilege of shooting an Abolitionist."

An Abolitionist could not have looked upon this body of colored recruits for the Southern army without strongly suspecting that his intense sympathy for the "poor slave" was not appreciated, that it was wasted on an ungrateful subject.

The arms of these colored warriors were rather mysterious. Could it be that those gleaming axes were intended to drive into the thick skulls of Abolitionists the truth to which they are wilfully blind, that their interference in behalf of Southern slave is neither appreciated nor desired; or that these shovels were intended to dig their trenches for the interment of their carcasses? It may be that the shovels are to be used in digging ditches, throwing up breastworks, or the construction of massive batteries, those abominations to every Abolition Paul Pry who is so unlucky as to stumble upon them."



## Daily Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.  
Office—East side Third Street, between  
Market and Jefferson

## Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men America has seen, may be worthy of attention at the present time. Mr. Girard wrote: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and sagaciously, to be a great success in business, and a valuable rule, too, to advertise in the fullest time, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; and, by keeping my business before the people, it has secured me many sales that I could otherwise have lost."

## To Members of the Legislature.

Those who wish the Democrat sent during the session of the Legislature, will please call upon Col. R. B. Bolling, at the office of the Court of Appeals, or forward by mail to or address at Louisville Terms, 50 cents per month, or \$5 per annum.

## Gen. Anderson's Baggage Searched.

A good thing occurred at the Frankfort R. depot yesterday morning. Gen. Robert Anderson reached our city Thursday by the mailboat and took the early train for Frankfort. Arriving at the depot, his baggage was overhauled by one of the deputy marshals, who was on the lookout for contraband goods. The general was in plain citizen's dress, and submitted politely to the action of the officer. That is right—just as it should be. The officer but performed his duty, and the cheerful obedience of Gen. Anderson to the requirements of the law is a fine example for the intense "secesh" to follow.

## CITY COURT—Friday, Sept. 6.—Commonwealth by Mary A. Mathers vs John Stoll and wife, peace warrant; \$200 for three months.

Commonwealth by Jacob Ruff vs Charles Haungs, C. Meyer and Frank Smith, peace warrant; continued.

Commonwealth by Charles Zoeller vs the same; \$200 for six months.

Same vs same, assault and battery; \$100 to answer.

Commonwealth by Mary Corcoran vs Tim Sheehan, peace warrant.

Mike Farrell, drunk and disorderly conduct; \$200 for six months.

Commonwealth by John Shuller vs John Dull, peace warrant; continued until tomorrow.

James G. Gorsuch, charged with misapplying public arms belonging to the State; continued until tomorrow.

F. Schad was appointed interpreter pro tem., in place of Jacob Ruckelshaus, resigned.

THEATRE.—Mr. Carey's benefit last evening was a real triumph. The largest audience we have seen during the present season, was present on the occasion of Carey's benefit last night. The performances were fully worthy of the audience and of the beneficiary. To-night, there is to be another performance, on which occasion the splendid sensation drama of "The Republicans of Bresl," which was so favorably received on a former occasion, will be repeated. The protean farce of "In and out of place" will also be performed, and Mr. Duffield, who was received last evening with renewed and reiterated plaudits by the audience, will again favor them with one of those songs which have so charmed theater-goers all over the country. More could not be asked by a judicious audience.

THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—This fine new company, under command of Capt. James R. Noble, will be mustered into the Home Guard, at the Boone Tobacco Warehouse, on next Monday evening. At their meeting, last evening, the following officers were elected: First Lieutenant—William McDowell; Second Lieutenant—Geo. Knox; Third Lieutenant—T. J. Moriarty. Although the company has been in existence but a short time, it already numbers some fifty members, and bids fair to become one of our most efficient military organizations.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—James G. Gorsuch, who will be remembered, attempted to carry off some twenty State arms to the Southern Confederacy, and was arrested, was presented before Judge Johnston yesterday. Mr. Reesor, City Attorney, had the case continued. We understand there will be several charges brought against Mr. Gorsuch, the hero of Brandenburg.

OH! LOOK ON THAT BANNER!—We have from the publisher, Mr. D. P. Faulds, a patriotic song with the above title. The music is composed by Prof. Whipple, whose name, with the Louisville public, is sufficient evidence of its beauty and merit. The words are by Lieut. W. F. Wood, of the Anderson Guards, to which company it is dedicated.

THE DIRECTORS of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association will please meet at the office of the Association this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, on business of importance.

W. F. MILTON, Secretary.

TOBACCO—LARGEST SALE OF THE SEASON. Yesterday there was 125 bbls of tobacco sold, and all at very high prices, amounting to \$10,644 27.

General Robert Anderson passed through our city Friday morning, en route for Frankfort.

## To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority, and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished. Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies, respectively. Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment, in all respects, equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotically answered. The soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

J. S. JACKSON.  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 6, 1861.

We were called in yesterday to see the beautiful stand of colors to be presented to the Kentucky Regiment encamped at Camp Jo. Holt. They were manufactured by Hugh Wilkins, who, for his taste and workmanship in this line, has become proverbial.

The regimental standard (Infantry) is of a beautiful mazarine blue, six and a half feet long, by six wide. On either side, it has the United States coat-of-arms. Underneath is inscribed: Louisville Legion, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

The Cavalry standard is of the same colored silk, with appropriate inscriptions. The infantry regimental flag—the stars and stripes—is made of beautiful ribbed silk. The painting on these flags and banners was done by Mr. Fuller, corner of Main and Fourth. This stand of colors is to be presented to the Third Kentucky Regiment, by the Union men of Louisville. Its cost is \$250. Mr. Wilkins deserves great credit for the mastery and workmanlike manner in which he has got the work up.

FALL MEETING AT WOODLAWN.—We publish this morning an advertisement announcing the programme of the races to be run at Woodlawn next month.

Amusements of this description are less disturbed by the unsettled condition of the country than any other. Turfmen pursue the even tenor of their way in the midst of hard or flush times, looking to the sport for excitement—for a real pleasure nothing else affords them.

We understand there are now more horses in training in Kentucky than ever heretofore. The fall meeting at Woodlawn will bring many of them together, and each day's purse will be closely contested. A number of noted racers are at Woodlawn already in training, and other stables are arriving. Read advertisement for particulars.

MORE CONTRABAND SEIZED.—A man by the name of Cartwright, a huckster between Charleston and Louisville, who has heretofore borne a good character, was caught in Cincinnati the other day with \$700 worth of pistols and ammunition. When arrested he said he was a Union man, and the pistols were for a Union company at Charleston. A policeman of Cincinnati was sent to Charleston, when he ascertained that all the statements of Cartwright were false. It seems that this man has carried on an extensive trade in arms, his good character up to this time having protected him from even examination on the ferryboat at Jeffersonville. He was to receive \$1,400 for the lot of pistols upon their delivery in Louisville.

A meeting of the New Orleans steamboatmen was held in that city the other day, at which it was resolved that a donation should be made to the Southern army, by Southern boats and boatmen, of all the blankets they can spare, and that a committee be appointed by the chair to receive the same.

The Memphis Bulletin says: "Printing paper is getting scarce all over the country. A gentleman well informed says it will not be many months before the stock will be worked down, and then he anticipates much trouble among newspaper men."

James B. Meriwether, Esq., son of Governor Meriwether, late Secession candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson County, Ky., has been appointed Major in Col. Scribner's Indiana Regiment. Mr. Meriwether is an intelligent gentleman, and will make a fine officer.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin estimates the last cotton crop at 3,700,000 bales. The amount of cotton exported from New Orleans for 1860 and '61 is put down at 1,915,852 bales.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment, Col. Lew. Wallace, left Indianapolis for Washington City on Thursday night. The departure was witnessed by a large number of citizens.

The difference between the lowest and the highest prices of cotton for the past six months is greater than was ever known before during the same period.

Fletcher Woodward, who had a wide-spread reputation as "the first husband of Susan Denin," died in Cleveland a few days since.

THANKS.—We are daily indebted to the Adams Express Company for papers from the east, west, north and south.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

## IN SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.

A resolution from the House allowing pay to J. C. Wickliffe and Clint. McClary, late Clerks, and W. N. Robb, late Sergeant at Arms of the House, for their services in organizing the two Houses, was passed—yeas 36, nays 00.

Petitions and a memorial were presented and appropriately referred.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees, viz:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Pennabaker, M. P. Marshall, Read, Cissell and McHenry.

On Court of Appeals—Messrs. Bush, Chambers, Jenkins, W. T. Anthony and Bales.

On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Whitaker, Bruner, Rhea, Wm. Anthony and Field.

On County Courts—Messrs. Alexander, Prall, Chiles, Baker and Grover.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Goodloe, Buster, Denny, Davidson and Irvan.

On Religion—Messrs. Worthington, M. P. Marshall, Denny, Bruner and Glenn.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Walton, Baker, Pennabaker and T. F. Marshall.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Spalding, Glenn, Gillis, Grier and Buster.

On Finance—Messrs. DeHaven, Worthington, Spalding, Alexander and Goodloe.

On Education—Messrs. Denny, Grover, Rhea, Jenkins and Irvan.

On Penitentiary—Messrs. Robinson, Johnson, Grover, Worthington, and Field.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Speed, Chiles, Goodloe, McHenry, and Whitaker.

On Agriculture and Manufacture—Messrs. Garrard, Buster, Field, Bales, and Denny.

On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Chiles, Speed, DeHaven, Johnson, and Bruner.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Prall, Robinson, M. P. Marshall, Speed, and Rhea.

On Executive Affairs—Messrs. Baker, Garrard, Read, T. F. Marshall, and Whitaker.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Grier, Chambers, Davidson, Glenn, and W. T. Anthony.

On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Read, Chiles, William Anthony, Baker, and Bush.

On the Codes of Practice—Messrs. Bruner, Robinson, McHenry, Cissell, and Jenkins.

On Geological Survey—Messrs. Buster, Garrard, Grier, Walton, and W. T. Anthony.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Enrollments—Messrs. Gillis, Glen, and Bush.

On Library—Messrs. Jenkins, W. T. Anthony, and DeHaven.

On Banks—Messrs. T. F. Marshall and Johnson.

On Public Offices—Messrs. Wm. Anthony and Bales.

Mr. Robinson, from the committee to whom was referred the Governor's message and dispatches accompanying it, asked further time to report. Granted.

Mr. Pennabaker offered a resolution instructing the Committee, on Circuit Courts to bring in a bill to repeal the law suspending the courts, &c. Adopted.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Pennabaker—A bill for the benefit of E. M. Williamson and others.

Same—A bill to charter Ulric Grove of Druids, of Louisville.

Mr. Bales—A bill to amend the execution laws.

Mr. Chiles—A bill to change the mode of appointing School Commissioners.

Mr. Read—A bill for the punishment of negro stealing.

Mr. Chambers—A bill to repeal two acts in relation to the suspension of specie payment by the banks.

A House bill for the benefit of the late Agricultural Society. Passed.

Then Senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. T. C. McKee, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Burnam (2) and appropriately referred.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees, viz:

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Barlow, R. Cochran, Chandler, Morrow, Henry, Garris, and Gardner.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Ireland, Elliot, Bachelier, A. R. Boon, C. Campbell, Spalding, and Miller.

Claims—Messrs. Conklin, J. W. Campbell, Bush, J. W. Anderson, Beeman, Carr, and Mathewson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Andrews, Rankin, Ewing, Vanwinkle, Ricketts, King and J. R. Thomas.

Religion—Messrs. Poindester, Downing, Ashe, Kennedy, and Meares.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Taylor, Johnson, Turner, M. Young, Deeba, Ward, and Gains.

Internal Improvement—Messrs. Yeaman, M. Sparks, Webster, Maxey, Curtis, and Bapier.

Education—Messrs. Burnam, Chambers, G. Clay Smith, Lusk, G. M. Thomas, R. C. Anderson, and Finley.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Underwood, Burnam, W. C. Anderson, Deeba, W. P. Boone, Heady, and Murphy.

Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement—Messrs. Cleveland, Poindester, Brann, Calvert, Powell, Ray, and Rigney.

Penitentiary—Messrs. B. R. Young, Proctor, Miller, White, Chambers, and Owings.

Agriculture and Manufacture—Messrs. Clay, Griffith, J. W. Campbell, Gains, Rapiet, Kennedy, and Spalding.

Sinking Fund—Messrs. Allen, Clay, V. B. Young, M. Smith, Gibson, Merritt, and Blue.

Banks—Messrs. Fennell, Owings, Tevis, Hays, Calvert, and Heeter.

Library—V. B. Young, Morrow, Coffee, Blue, and Ashe.

Printing—Messrs. Ricketts, Webster, England, Cooper, and Johns.

Public Offices—Messrs. Edmonds, Gabhart, Carr, and Powell.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Wolfe, Huston, Harney, Silvertooth, Allen, Jacob, Elliott, Underwood, and Fennell.

Court of Appeals—Messrs. Tevis, Lusk, R. Cochran, Cooper, and Morrow.

Circuit Courts—Messrs. Shanklin, Lisenby, G. Clay Smith, A. R. Boon, and Lindsey.

County Courts—Messrs. G. M. Thomas, Finley, Burns, Chandler, and Garriott.

Revised Statutes—Messrs. King, Heady, Sparks, Bush, and England.

Code of Practice—Messrs. Huston, Fennell, Silvertooth, Turner, and Ricketts.

Enrollments—Messrs. Bachelier, Blue, Burns, Hampton, and Coffee.

Corporations—Messrs. J. B. Cochran, Proctor, J. R. Thomas, Gilbert, Beeman, Maxey, and Henry.

Mr. Andrews—A bill to amend the charter of the Elizaville and Flemingsburg turnpike road company.

Mr. A. R. Boon—A bill for the benefit of P. B. Adams, late sheriff of Graves county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of W. M. Cargill, of Graves county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of M. W. Galloway, late sheriff of Graves county.

Mr. Conklin—A bill for the benefit of H. P. Bozarth, late sheriff of Grayson county, and his securities.

Mr. Ireland—A bill for the benefit of Judge Jos. Doniphan, of Bracken county.

Mr. M. Young—A bill for the benefit of School District No. 46, in Henderson county.

Same—A bill to charter a female college in Henderson county.

Mr. Silvertooth—A bill for the benefit of J. W. Lawrence, tax commissioner of Hickman county.

Mr. G. Clay Smith—A bill to release Odd Fellows Hall, in Covington, from taxation.

Mr. J. W. Anderson—A bill to amend the law in relation to the Court of Appeals.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to tavern keepers.

Mr. Bachelier—A bill to amend the law in relation to the Crab Orchard fork of the Wilderness turnpike road.

Mr. Tevis—A bill to charter the Southern Planters' Machine Company.

Same—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Mr. W. P. Boone—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

Mr. Wolfe—A bill to amend the law in relation to passways.

Same—A bill to amend the inspection laws of tobacco in the city of Louisville.

Mr. Gilbert—A bill to change the Aurora and Paducah State road.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of Benton, in Marshall county.

Same—A bill to incorporate the town of Bryantville, in Marshall county.

Same—A bill to incorporate Birmingham Lodge, No. 290, in Marshall county.

Mr. Thomas—A bill to amend the law in relation to the sale of personal property under execution.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John W. Mitchell, of Lewis county.

Mr. Burnam—A bill to require patrols to give bond.

Same—A bill for the benefit of C. C. Harris and others, of Madison county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Samuel S. Gano, of Madison county.

Mr. J. R. Thomas—A bill for the benefit of J. W. Goodrum, late Sheriff of Marion county, and his securities.

Mr. Taylor—A bill for the benefit of Nicholas County Court.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Mason County Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. King—A bill to amend the acts in relation to the city of Paducah.

Mr. Griffith—A bill for the benefit of W. M. Grayton, of McLean county.

Mr. Turner—A bill for the benefit of J. W. Clay, late Sheriff of Montgomery county.

Same—A bill to establish the county of Menifee.

Mr. Hampton—A bill to allow a compensation for taking up loose logs and lumber on Licking River.

Mr. Gibson—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Ohio county.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the Police Court in Hartford.

Mr. Jacob—A bill to incorporate the Lagrange Masonic Female Seminary.

Same—A bill to amend the militia laws.

Mr. Burnam—A bill to amend the laws in relation to the Kentucky militia.

Same—A bill to amend the laws in relation to schools and seminaries.

Mr. J. B. Cochran—A bill to amend the charter of Shelbyville.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to circuit and special judges.

Mr. Ward—A bill for the benefit of assessors of tax for the year 1861.

Mr. Coffee—A bill to incorporate Merrick Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F.

Same—A bill to incorporate Antioch Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, in Ballard county.

Mr. B. R. Young—A bill for the benefit of Robert English, late sheriff of Hardin county.

Mr. Downing—A bill for the benefit of the jailor of Monroe county. Passed.

Mr. J. W. Campbell—A bill for the benefit of the Nicholas County Court. Passed.

Mr. J. W. Cochran—A bill to incorporate the Lagrange Masonic Female Seminary. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Underwood—A bill in relation to forwarding depositions when taken out of the State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Cleveland—A bill for the benefit of Joseph Deniphan, late presiding Judge of Bracken county. Passed.

Mr. Conklin offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

WHEREAS, A recent proclamation of Gen. Fremont, extending and declaring martial law over the whole State of Missouri, and assuming extraordinary powers, having made its appearance in the newspapers, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire whether the same be genuine, and whether it be expedient for this General Assembly to take any measures in regard to said proclamation, and said committee is directed to report to this House on the subject.

Mr. J. W. Anderson offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor inform the House of the amount of mileage paid to each member of the last session of the General Assembly that mileage was paid to; and state also the amount that would have been paid to each Senator and Representative if the distance had been ascertained by the nearest mail route from their residence to the seat of Government.

Mr. Turner offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That there be added to the standing committees of this House, for this session a committee upon retrenchment and reform, to consist of five members.

Mr. Wolfe offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That two members be added to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Ireland offered a resolution to the effect that hereafter, in a call of counties, a member may introduce a bill without first having obtained leave; referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ewing offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the people of Kentucky were opposed to the insurrection of the war now pending against the Confederate States, and that as Kentucky, by her Legislature, and by the popular vote of the people, have expressed themselves in favor of neutrality, that Kentucky ought not, and will not pay one cent of the taxes which are authorized by the General Government to be raised to carry on said war.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this General Assembly that the independence of the Confederate States should be immediately recognized, as we believe

this is the only way to save our country from bankruptcy, to spare the precious lives of many citizens, and to restore peace and tranquility to our country.

And then the House adjourned.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

There will be an election held in the Eighth Ward on Saturday, September 7th, 1861, to elect an Alderman to fill the unexpired term of Jos. Gault, resigned.

The officers serving at the last election will officiate at this, and call at the office of the Clerks of the General Council for the poll books.

sep3 n1&4 J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

## Notice to Street Pavers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Saturday, September 7th, 1861, at 12 o'clock m., to grade and pave the intersections of Campbell and Chestnut, Campbell and Keller, and Franklin and Wenzel streets. Usual security required.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, August 31, 1861—







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